STATE OF CALIFORNIA--OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

EMERGENCY

NOTICE PUBLICATION/REGULATIONS SUBMISSION (See instructions on reverse)

For use by Secretary of State only

STD. 400 (REV. 01-09)

OAL FILE NUMBERS	NOTICE FILE NUMBER	REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER	EMERGENCY NUMBER
	Z-		2009-0903-05EE

For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

NOTICE | REGULATIONS

AGENCY WITH RULEMAKING AUTHORITY
Food and Agriculture

AGENCY FILE NUMBER (If any)
PH09067

A. PUBLICATION OF NOTICE (Complete for publication in Notice Register)

1. SUBJECT OF NOTICE	TITLE(S)	FIRST SECTION AFFECTED	2. REQUESTED PUBLICATION DATE

3. NOTICE TYPE	4. AGENCY CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER (Optional)
☐ Notice re Proposed Regulatory Action ☐ Other			

OAL USE ONLY	ACTION ON PROPOSED NOTICE	NOTICE REGISTER NUMBER	PUBLICATION DATE
	☐ Approved as Submitted ☐ Approved as Modified ☐ Disapproved/ Withdrawn		

B. SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS (Complete when submitting regulations)

1a. SUBJECT OF REGULATION(S)	1b. ALL PREVIOUS RELATED OAL REGULATORY ACTION NUMBER(S)
Asian Citrus Psyllid Interior Quarantine	2009--0313-01 E and 2009-0707-07

2. SPECIFY CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE(S) AND SECTION(S) **(Including title 26, if toxics related)**

SECTION(S) AFFECTED (List all section number(s) individually. Attach additional sheet if needed.)	
	ADOPT
	AMEND 3435(b)
TITLE(S) 3	REPEAL

3. TYPE OF FILING

- ☐ Regular Rulemaking (Gov. Code §11346)
- ☐ Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn nonemergency filing (Gov. Code §§11349.3, 11349.4)
- ☐ Emergency (Gov. Code, §11346.1(b))
- ☐ Certificate of Compliance: The agency officer named below certifies that this agency complied with the provisions of Gov. Code §§11346.2-11347.3 either before the emergency regulation was adopted or within the time period required by statute.
- ☐ Resubmittal of disapproved or withdrawn emergency filing (Gov. Code, §11346.1)
- ☒ Emergency Readopt (Gov. Code, §11346.1(h))
- ☐ File & Print
- ☐ Other (Specify) _____
- ☐ Changes Without Regulatory Effect (Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)
- ☐ Print Only

4. ALL BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED REGULATIONS AND/OR MATERIAL ADDED TO THE RULEMAKING FILE (Cal. Code Regs. title 1, §44 and Gov. Code §11347.1)

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGES (Gov. Code, §§ 11343.4, 11346.1(d); Cal. Code Regs., title 1, §100)

- ☐ Effective 30th day after filing with Secretary of State
- ☒ Effective on filing with Secretary of State
- ☐ §100 Changes Without Regulatory Effect
- ☐ Effective other (Specify) _____

6. CHECK IF THESE REGULATIONS REQUIRE NOTICE TO, OR REVIEW, CONSULTATION, APPROVAL OR CONCURRENCE BY, ANOTHER AGENCY OR ENTITY

- ☐ Department of Finance (Form STD. 399) (SAM §6660)
- ☐ Fair Political Practices Commission
- ☐ State Fire Marshal
- ☐ Other (Specify) _____

7. CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER (Optional)	E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional)
Stephen S. Brown	(916) 654-1017	(916) 654-1018	sbrown@cdfa.ca.gov

8. **I certify that the attached copy of the regulation(s) is a true and correct copy of the regulation(s) identified on this form, that the information specified on this form is true and correct, and that I am the head of the agency taking this action, or a designee of the head of the agency, and am authorized to make this certification.**

SIGNATURE OF AGENCY HEAD OR DESIGNEE

DATE 9/3/09

TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNATORY
Robert L. Wynn, Statewide Coordinator, Pierce's Disease Control Program

For use by Office of Administrative Law (OAL) only

In Title 3, Division 4, Chapter 3, amend subsection 3435(b) to read:

Section 3435. Asian Citrus Psyllid Interior Quarantine.

(b) Area Under Quarantine: In Imperial, Riverside and San Diego counties; beginning at the intersection of US Interstate 5 and State Highway 78; then, starting northeasterly along State Highway 78 to its intersection with 10th Street; then, starting southeasterly along 10th Street to its intersection with San Vicente Road; then, starting southwesterly along San Vicente Road to its intersection with Wildcat Canyon Road; then, starting southeasterly along Wildcat Canyon Road to its intersection with Featherstone Canyon Road; then, starting easterly along Featherstone Canyon Road to its intersection with El Cajon Mountain Truck Trail; then, southeasterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with Tule Springs Road; then, starting northeasterly along Tule Springs Road to its intersection with Thule Springs Truck Trail; then, starting northwesterly along Tule Springs Truck Trail to its intersection with Eagle Peak Road; then, starting easterly along Eagle Peak Road to its intersection with Pine Hills Road; then, starting southeasterly along Pine Hills Road to its intersection with Boulder Creek Road; then, starting southwesterly along Boulder Creek Road to its intersection with Engineers Road; then, starting northeasterly along Engineers Road to its intersection with State Highway 79; then, starting southeasterly along State Highway 79 to its intersection with State Highway 78; then, starting northeasterly along State Highway 78 to its intersection with the boundary line of Imperial County; then, starting northerly along the boundary line of Imperial County to its intersection with the western shoreline of the Salton Sea; then, starting northerly along said shoreline to its intersection with an unnamed dirt road and an unnamed canal at 33.528646 latitude and -116.043725 longitude; then, northerly along an unnamed dirt road to its intersection with Grant Street; then, northerly along Grant Street to its end; then, northerly along an imaginary line to its intersection with Hammond Road and Grant Street; then, southeasterly along Hammond Road to its intersection with 70th Avenue; then, easterly along said avenue to its intersection with Garfield Street; then, northerly along said street to its intersection with Box Canyon Road; then, starting northeasterly along said road to its intersection

with Painted Canyon Road; then, starting northwesterly along said road to its northern most point; then, northeasterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with US Interstate 10 at 33.672844 latitude and -115.930156 longitude; then, northeasterly along an imaginary line to to its intersection with the boundary line of Joshua Tree National Park at 33.729711 latitude and -115.889275 longitude; then, starting easterly along said boundary line to its intersection with 33.714508 latitude and -115.658006 longitude; then, easterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with Powerline Road and Hayfield Road; then, starting southerly along Hayfield Road to its intersection with with an unnamed dirt road; then, southerly along said road to its intersection with US Interstate 10; then, starting northeasterly along said interstate to its intersection with -115.205269 longitude and 33.~~428609~~671111 latitude; then, southerly along an imaginary line to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California at 32.685426 latitude and -115.205269 longitude; then, starting westerly along said boundary line to its intersection with the boundary lines of the City of Oceanside and City of Carlsbad; then, starting northeasterly along the boundary line of the City of Carlsbad to its intersection with US Interstate 5; then, northwesterly along US Interstate 5 to the point of beginning.

Note: Authority: Sections 407, 5301, 5302 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code
Reference: Sections 407, 5301, 5302 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code

03/11/09

FINDING OF EMERGENCY

Readoption

The Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture finds that an emergency exists, and that the foregoing adoption of a regulation is necessary for an immediate action to avoid serious harm to the public peace, health, safety or general welfare, within the meaning of Government Code Section 11342.545 and Public Resources Code Section 21080. The Secretary believes that this emergency clearly poses such an immediate, serious harm that its delaying action by providing five working days advance notice to allow public comment would be inconsistent with the public interest, within the meaning of Government Code Section 11346.1(a)(3). Further, the Secretary also believes that this emergency clearly poses such an immediate, serious harm that delaying action by the Office of Administrative Law providing five working days advance notice to allow public comment would also be inconsistent with the public interest, within the meaning of Government Code Section 11349.6(b).

Description of Specific Facts Which Constitute the Emergency

The Department amended an emergency regulation, Section 3435, Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) Interior Quarantine, which was effective March 18, 2009 (Office of Administrative Law (OAL) Emergency Number 2009-0313-01 E). The Department subsequently amended this regulation as emergency actions on effective August 27 (OAL Emergency Number 2009-0825-02 E) and September 1, 2009 (OAL Emergency Number 2009-0828-02 E).

The Department is proposing to readopt OAL Emergency Number 2009-0313-01 E. The Department is also proposing to incorporate by reference into this emergency action: OAL Emergency Number 2009-0313-01 E.

The Department submitted the "Notice" package for this emergency action (OAL Notice File Number 2009-00707-07) to OAL on July 7, 2009 for publication on July 17, 2009. The written comment period for this Notice ended on August 31, 2009. The Department subsequently held a hearing for this emergency action on September 2, 2009. At the hearing, testimony was given that there are costs of compliance for growers of "Desert lemons" that the Department was not previously aware of. The Department now needs to contact representative growers of this commodity to determine what their costs of compliance are. The reason the Department is pursuing the readoption of this emergency rulemaking is due to its inability to determine the costs of compliance for growers of "Desert lemons" and prepare a Final Statement of Reasons prior to the date the Certificate of Compliance is due on September 13, 2009. Additionally, the previously stated needs for the Department's initial emergency action have not changed.

OAL Emergency 2009-0313-01 E

On March 4, 2009 (Pest and Damage Record #1263773) five ACP adults and several nymphs were detected in the Niland area of Imperial County. This meets the criteria for further expanding the regulated area into Riverside County as it is indicative of an additional incipient infestation in this area. This detection was just inside Imperial County and was within the then regulated area.

On September 16, 2005, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Service (APHIS), issued a Federal Order to impose restrictions on the interstate movement of Asian citrus psyllid (ACP), *Diaphorina citri*, host material and citrus greening (CG) host material from quarantined areas in Florida in order to prevent the artificial spread of CG and ACP. APHIS subsequently issued revised Federal Orders on May, 3, 2006, October 30, 2007, November 2, 2007, January 11, 2008, June 5, 2008, June 24, 2008 and July 14, 2008. On August 6, 2008, APHIS issued its last Federal Order as a result of finding ACP and CG in Louisiana. Under this last Federal Order, 1) the entire

State of Florida and Orleans parish, Louisiana are regulated for CG; 2) portions of the States of Texas and Louisiana for ACP; and, 3) the entire States of Florida and Hawaii, entire Territory of Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, for ACP.

CG is also referred to as Huanglongbing (HLB), which is associated with several species of the genus *Candidatus* Liberibacter a phloem-limited, uncultured bacteria. HLB is also referred to as "yellow dragon disease" and "yellow shoot disease." The spread of the CG-associated bacteria is primarily via the insect vectors, the ACP and the African citrus psyllid (*Trioza erytreae*). Once a psyllid acquires the bacterium, it retains it for life. The ACP is of most concern to California citrus growers because it is established in Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Hawaii and Mexico and poses a more immediate threat of introduction from these areas. It also occurs elsewhere, such as Brazil, China, Cuba and the Caribbean. The African citrus psyllid is found in eastern Africa, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and occasionally in the Canary Islands and Madeira.

The Federal Order prohibits the interstate movement of nursery stock host material from an ACP regulated area to any other citrus-producing State. Additionally, all host fruit must be cleaned, washed and packed at a packing facility located with the regulated area prior to its being eligible for interstate shipment. The USDA cannot regulate less than an entire state which has an ACP infestation unless the affected state adopts its own regulation pertaining to the intrastate movement requirements which are substantially the same as the federal restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement requirements. Texas has already adopted an ACP quarantine and Louisiana is in the process of adopting a regulation.

Once infected, there is no cure for the CG infected citrus trees, which decline and die within a few years. Additionally, the fruit produced by infected trees is not suitable for either the fresh market or juice processing due to the significant increase in acidity and bitter taste. For these reasons, CG is considered the most devastating of all citrus diseases and is even listed as a "select agent" under federal regulation.

In response to ACP detections in Tijuana, Mexico, the Department adopted an Asian Citrus Pysllid Eradication Area regulation which was effective on July 24, 2008. Since that time, the Department implemented its "ACP Detection, Delimitation, and Treatment Guidelines." These guidelines are based in part on the USDA New Pest Response Guidelines for Citrus Greening Disease (Floyd and Krass 2008) and the Department's Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter Statewide Survey & Delimitation Protocols as of 2002 [Revised March 2008] (CDFA 2008). Additional information came from Grafton-Cardwell et al. (2006). The survey plan had two major components, an Urban and Rural Residential Detection Survey and a Nursery Detection Survey.

The ACP adults are small (three to four mm) with mottled brown wings and typically survive one to two months depending upon temperature. The ACP can transmit the CG-associated bacteria from the fourth nymphal instar through the adult stage with a latent period as short as one day or as long as 25 days. The bacterium is thought to replicate in the psyllid.

The ACP completes its life cycle on *Citrus* species and close rutaceous (citrus) relatives. All life stages (eggs, nymphs, and adults) can be found on the new growth or shoot tips. Adult psyllids typically lay their eggs on the tips of growing shoots or in the crevices of unfolded feather-flush leaves. Eggs are almond-shaped and bright yellow-orange. There are five nymphal instar stages. Adults feed on the underside of leaves. Their feeding behavior is characteristic with their bodies lifted at about a 45° angle from the leaf surface. During feeding, large amounts of plant sap are extracted and subsequently excreted as honeydew or waxy tubules. As this insect feeds, it injects a salivary toxin that causes the developing shoots to be malformed; twisted, curled, or laterally notched. In severe cases, the shoot tip will die. In addition, infested leaves may be covered with white waxy deposits from the psyllids and sooty mold that grows on the large amounts of honeydew excreted by the psyllids. In Florida, the ACP was found before symptoms of CG were observed, and this could certainly occur in California.

ACP is found on four continents and numerous islands. It is widespread in southern China, Southeast Asia, India, Indonesia, and New Guinea. On the African continent, it is limited to Saudi Arabia. In South America, ACP is well established in Brazil and is also found in Paraguay, Venezuela, Bolivia and up through Central America. On the mainland of the United States ACP is well established in Florida and Texas. There are large ACP populations in Hawaii on the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu. In addition, it is known to occur in over 15 states in Mexico and in Cuba.

The probability is high that a private citizen, tourist or immigrant will introduce the CG-associated bacterium into California through the inadvertent movement of plant material including fruit from their homeland or areas visited to their backyard in a residential area. CG-infected trees do not live long and this scenario may be self-eliminating, at least until the psyllid arrives. One possible explanation for the Florida situation is that numerous backyard citrus trees had been infected with CG but in the absence of a vector, it went unnoticed. Once the ACP became established, it moved the CG-associated bacteria from backyards into commercial groves. The movement of both CG-associated bacteria and the ACP appear to have been accelerated through the movement of *Murraya* and citrus plants through retail nurseries and garden centers, especially of the nationwide chain stores.

California is the number one economic citrus state in the nation, with the USDA putting the value of California citrus at $1,131,851,000 (Federal Register Vol. 71No.83; published May 1, 2006; pg 25487). A 2002 report by the Arizona State University School of Business indicates that there is at least $825.6 million of direct economic output and another $1.6 billion when all upstream suppliers and downstream retailers are included. This represents over 25,000 direct and indirect employees. To protect this source of revenue, California must do everything possible to exclude both CG-associated pathogens and ACP from the state.

For 2008 in Florida, the estimated increased production costs for citrus range from $266 to $332 million. There are approximately 600,000 acres of citrus in production in Florida. This translates into increased production costs of $443 to $553 per acre. This estimate is based upon an eight dollar per tree replacement cost. In California, the estimated cost to replace a tree is from $10 to $20. Using a cost of $15 per tree would push the projected production costs up to $450 to $550 per acre. The estimated citrus acreage in 2008 in California is approximately 290,000 acres. The projected increased citrus production costs in California would be at least $130.5 to $159.5 million.

In 2007, the California Institute for Specialty Crops determined that California citrus growers absorb production inputs and state mandated costs greater than producers anywhere else in the nation or the world. To maintain a competitive opportunity, the California citrus industry has to produce a consistently better piece of fruit in greater volume. If the quality of California citrus deteriorates, the California producer loses export opportunity and domestic shelf space. For every 1,000 acres of orange productivity lost, losses of $1.7 million in output and over $3.4 million in total state economic activity, including $1 million in employment income, would result. Should CG-associated bacteria become established throughout California, not just citrus growers but California's economy as a whole would suffer. Further, Federal, State and County regulatory personnel would have increased duties and program costs should survey and eradication activities be implemented. This would further strain an already-impacted State budget.

It should be noted that citrus acreage in Florida has decreased from approximately 858,000 acres in 2005 when HLB was initially detected, to approximately 600,000 acres in 2008. The lost acreage was due to a combination of HLB, citrus canker, hurricanes and real estate investment. However, whatever losses were due to HLB will be even greater in California because most citrus produced is destined for the fresh market, rather than juice as it is in Florida.

The introduction of ACP will also impose federal quarantine requirements on the interstate movement of regulated commodities from the regulated area of San Diego County. Therefore, the quarantine boundary was developed in cooperation with the USDA and San Diego County Agricultural Commissioner. To date, the USDA has not regulated less than an entire county or parish. This is in part due to the difficulty in performing detection activities and the ability of ACP to be spread naturally, especially assisted by the wind. This proposed boundary was based upon the existing survey data the Department had generated on knowing where ACP does not occur.

The California citrus industry has taken a great deal of responsibility in preparing for the introduction and establishment of CG-associated bacteria and psyllid vectors. Funding has been allocated towards research on easy, early (i.e., pre-clinical) detection methods (i.e., one primer set to detect all strains rather than primer sets specific for each known strain; host systemic responses) and the identification of CG-associated bacterial strains, and vector relationships. In addition, a public relations firm has been hired to determine the most effective and efficient methods to educate the general public and make them feel as though they are part of the solution. Industry leaders (research and marketing boards) are involved in procuring federal funds for national research programs in the areas of host plant resistance, etiological agents and variants of CG, specific native and exotic natural enemies of the insect vectors, and pesticide efficacy and new chemistries.

California citrus industry leaders recognized how Florida was at a loss of ample supplies of CG-free citrus stock when the pathogen was detected in 2005. As a result, plans are underway to expand the screenhouse facility at the UC Lindcove Research and Extension Center that houses the industries pathogen-free budwood source to allow for the protection of additional varieties. Other alternatives are being considered to protect valuable citrus propagation sources, germplasm, and breeding material such as isolated and/or protected locations and tissue culture. For long-term survey and management, the industry may pursue the formation of pest control districts.

In Florida and countries where CG exists, insecticides have been a first line of defense to eliminate the psyllid vector, thereby reducing the spread of the CG-associated pathogens. Applying insecticide sprays at critical flushing periods in order to kill psyllid nymphs may be an effective method of CG control should CG be introduced into California. Since insecticide use registrations vary between crops and urban areas and between fruit trees and ornamentals, any eradication treatment program will need to be tailored to each situation.

A number of registered insecticides, including insect growth regulators and biocontrol agents of unknown efficacy for ACP control should be evaluated for potential use:

1. Commercial citrus: methomyl, formetanate, malathion, piperonyl butoxide + pyrethrins, pyrethrins, pyriproxyfen and *Beauveria bassiana* (a fungal biocontrol agent).

2. Nursery citrus: bifenthrin, permethrin, acephate, dinotefuran, Imidacloprid + cyfluthrin, azadirachtin, *B. bassiana*, pyriproxyfen, pyrethrin + rotenone, Kryocide and dinotefuran.

3. Ornamentals: permethrin and acephate.

The implementation of biological control methods (the use of beneficial organisms to attack pest populations) will be an important component of an integrated pest management program to reduce populations of the ACP. As there are no known psyllids in California citrus, exotic natural enemies from the pest's area of origin may need to be imported into the United States or from Florida under strict quarantine protocols. There may be some generalist predators such as the coccinellid beetles that will come into citrus from other habitats but to what extent these would be effective is not known at this time. Natural enemies obtained from commercial sources or mass reared by government or industry

personnel can be periodically released into field situations once the psyllid becomes established.

Populations of ACP in Florida are fed upon by many generalist arthropod predators such as spiders, lacewings, hover flies or syrphids, and minute pirate bugs, and are attacked by a number of parasites. The coccinellids exert the greatest amount of control. Two lady beetles, *Olla v-nigrum*, which is native to California and *Harmonia axyridis* are the most important predators of ACP nymphal stages in Florida. *H. axyridis* was imported from Japan to control the pecan aphid and is established in parts of California. Two tiny parasitic wasps have been imported and released in Florida. *Tamarixia radiata* was imported from Taiwan and Vietnam, and *Diaphorencyrtus aligarhensis* was imported from Taiwan.

The ACP has the capability of causing significant irreparable harm to California's agricultural industry, especially if CG is also introduced. While the Department's compliance with the California Administrative Procedure Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are separate actions, they can be interrelated. Although adoption of specific regulatory authority can be the beginning of a project and therefore covered by CEQA, this regulation, for the reasons already set forth, constitutes a specific act necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency as authorized by Public Resources Code Section 21080, subdivision (b) (4) and Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15269, subdivision (c). The regulation is also an action required for the preservation of the environment and natural resources as authorized by Title 14, California Code of Regulations, sections 15307 and 15308.

The effect of the readoption of this emergency regulation will be to provide for the continued implementation of the State's authority to perform quarantine activities against the ACP in the regulated areas of Riverside County. Any quarantine actions undertaken by the Department will continue to be in cooperation and coordination with the USDA and the Riverside County Agricultural Commissioner. It was immediately necessary to implement

quarantine actions in order to prevent the artificial spread of ACP to the uninfested areas of California. The need for continuing these quarantine actions has not changed.

Additionally, the USDA cannot regulate less than the entire State unless the State has first adopted a quarantine regulation which is substantially the same as the existing federal quarantine requirements. The USDA has confirmation of ACP in the Riverside area of California and has in place federal quarantine restrictions for the interstate movement of regulated hosts and commodities which parallel the State's existing regulation. Therefore, it is necessary to readopt this regulation as an emergency action in order to prevent the potential regulation of the entire State by federal order.

The Department is relying upon the following in the readoption of this regulation:

OAL File No. 2009-0313-01 E which is incorporated by reference.

Authority and Reference Citations
Authority: Sections 407 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code.
Reference: Sections 407, 5322, 5761, 5762 and 5763, Food and Agricultural Code.

Informative Digest
Existing law provides that the Secretary is obligated to investigate the existence of any pest that is not generally distributed within this State and determine the probability of its spread and the feasibility of its control or eradication (FAC Section 5321).

Existing law also provides that the Secretary may establish, maintain and enforce quarantine, eradication and other such regulations as he deems necessary to protect the agricultural industry from the introduction and spread of pests (Food and Agricultural Code, Sections 401, 403, 407 and 5322).

Section 3435. Asian Citrus Psyllid Interior Quaratine.

The readoption of Section 3435 will establish the additional area of Riverside County which is under quarantine. The effect of the readoption of this regulation is to provide continued authority for the State to perform quarantine activities against ACP within the regulated area of Riverside County.

Mandate on Local Agencies or School Districts

The Department of Food and Agriculture has determined that Section 3435 does not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts, except that an agricultural commissioner of a county under quarantine has a duty to enforce it. No reimbursement is required under Section 17561 of the Government Code because the Riverside County Agricultural Commissioner requested that these changes to the regulation be made.

Cost Estimate

The Department has also determined that the regulation will involve no additional costs or savings to any state agency because initial funds for state costs are already appropriated, no nondiscretionary costs or savings to local agencies or school districts, no reimbursable savings to local agencies or costs or savings to school districts under Section 17561 of the Government Code and no costs or savings in federal funding to the State.